

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1810.

[NUMBER 1276.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

THE Book-Binding business heretofore carried on at the Office of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is still continued.

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS, & BLANK BOOKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Constantly on hand—which will also be ruled agreeable to any pattern exhibited, and furnished on the most reasonable terms.

OLD BOOKS re-bound in a handsome and substantial manner.

From the fidelity of an experienced workman and the strict attention which will always be paid, entire satisfaction is expected to be given those who please to continue their custom.

Orders respectfully solicited.

February 13, 1810.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
[PRICE 25 CENTS]
A SERMON

ON RECONCILIATION,
WITH AN
APOLOGY AND AN ADDRESS
To the Synod of Kentucky;
TOGETHER WITH
AN APPENDIX.

BY T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A. B. V. D. M.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
PRICE 13 CENTS,
TWO SHORT CATECHISMS,
(DOCTRINAL & HISTORICAL.)

Designed for the religious instruction of Children in some of the most remarkable facts recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, and in the first principles of the Christian Religion.
BY JOHN ANDREWS.

Fayette County, &c.

Taken up by John Bobb, living near Lexington, a Brown Mare, four years old next spring, 15 hands high, sway back, and hip shot, no brand, appraised to 30 dollars. Also one Iron Gray Filley, 2 years old last spring, 13 hands high, appraised to 20 dollars. Given under my hand this 23rd December, 1809.

John H. Morton.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Taken up by Thomas Boyd living on Hinkston, five miles north of Mount Sterling, one SORREL FILLY, two years old past, about thirteen hands one inch high, neither docked nor branded, both hind feet white, small star in her forehead. Appraised to twenty dollars.

James Lane, J. P. M. C.

December 7th, 1809.

Taken up in Clarke county, near Holder's Landing, by William Oldham, a SORREL MARE, five years old, thirteen hands high, blaze face, some saddle spots and some white hairs on her rump, no brand perceivable. Appraised to twenty dollars.

A. Christy, J. P.

December 20, 1809.

MY WIFE Nancy has eloped with my head and board without any just cause, I therefore forewarn all people from harbouring or crediting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts contracted by her.

HUGH M'NARY.

March 21, 1810.

NOTICE.

AS HUGH M'NARY has forewarned all persons from crediting or harbouring me on his account, I therefore forewarn all persons from purchasing his property, as I am determined never to relinquish my right during life, and if he had treated me even with humanity, and not have put me under the authority of his daughters, who, for nearly two years past have called themselves my mistresses, and who have acted in every respect as such, or rather as tyrants over me; I say if this had not been the case, which I can fully prove, I never should have left his house.

NANCY M'NARY.

Lexington, April 2, 1810. [31]

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS

WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Montgomery Circuit Court.

March 13, 1810.

JOHN BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper corner house of the row fronting the south east end of the Court House, at Lexington.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, A (tony, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be post-paid. Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE. March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY

Has resumed the practice of Medicine in Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at the Kentucky Hotel. March 12th, 1810. tf.

WOOL FACTORY.

DANIEL BRADFORD being about to commence the Carding and Spinning of Wool, will give CASH for any quantity of that article, delivered in Lexington.

He wishes to employ a man who understands the above business, to whom the highest wages will be given.

tf Lexington, March 13, 1810.

All those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same before the 25th of next April. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice need expect no further indulgence: the subscriber having quit business wants to close all his accounts. tf. GEORGE ANDERSON.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels

Stone Coals,

delivered at this place—Apply to

Cutbert Banks.

Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

MADISON COUNTY, 3d. MARCH TERM, 1810.

George Cleveland, complainant,

against

William Peak & Francis Hally, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, therefore on the motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the third day of the next plaintiff's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him, and it is ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth, eight weeks, agreeable to an act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

A copy—Teste,

CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

MADISON COUNTY, 3d. MARCH TERM, 1810.

John Harrison's Administrators, compl'ts,

against

William Peak and Francis Hally, def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court; therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant (William Peak) do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof the same shall be taken as confessed against him and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth eight weeks agreeable to an act in such case made and provided.

A copy—Teste,

CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. C.

ALL PERSONS are cautioned against trading for, or taking an assignment on a note in the following words, as I have fully discharged the same, and can make it appear.

PHILIP WEBBER.

March 26th, 1810, f3t

Due Saml. Hadley twenty-five dollars on demand it being for value recd. of him as witness my hand this 10th day of Feb'y. 1807—also fifteen dollars due sd. Hadley when collected out of a bond on William Ray which we are in partnership in sd. bond.

PHILIP WEBBER.

Teste, A. WEBBER.

(a copy.)

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,

LYING about eight miles from Lexington, and one mile from the Walnut Hill meeting house, two never failing springs of excellent water, well timbered, about sixty acres of it cleared, with a good framed dwelling house two stories high, and a stone kitchen, other small buildings; a good bearing apple and peach orchard, a plenty of good stock water. Cash and likely young negroes will be taken in payment, and for further particulars apply to

3t 50c HUGH M'NARY.

Fayette county, March 30, 1810.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the esteem of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

For Sale—the House and Lot at present occupied by the Rev. Adam Rankin, lying on Main Street. The Lot is 75 feet fronting on said street, and running back 160 feet to an alley. The House is 40 feet in length, of brick, two stories high, with a brick kitchen, linoke house, &c. A part in cash, or negotiable paper at a short date, will be required, and a considerable credit given for the remainder—or for the whole in hand. The above property will be sold much under its value.

DANIEL BRADFORD.
Lexington March 27. tf

NOTICE.

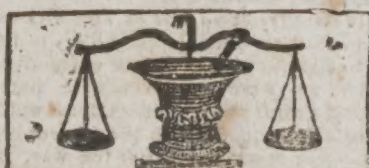
IT has been represented to the Secretary of State, that William Varney, George Beverly, Lawrence Ward, John Wilds, and James Venderbort, who call themselves American citizens, have been impressed into the British Navy. The friends of these men are therefore requested to forward to this Department, proof of the citizenship and a description of the persons of the aforesaid seamen, in order that measures may be taken to obtain their discharge.

Department of State,

Feb. 20th, 1810.

Editors of papers, who publish the Laws of the United States, are requested to insert the above notice, three times in their respective Gazettes.

February 23, 1810.



Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington

AMONG WHICH IS

The Iceland Moss,

Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthics.

Also for Sale,

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,

TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.

ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTS.

Andrew McCalla

Doctor James Overton

WILL, nearly opposite the Court House; where he has for sale an extensive stock of

GENUINE MEDICINES;

together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED AND RE-

AL BRED TURF HORSE,

DRAGON.

THIS justly celebrated and unequalled horse of horses, whose claim to superiority is not questioned, is now in my stable (in high health and good condition) where he stood the three last seasons, and will stand the ensuing season, under the direction and management of Mr. Ballenger, lately from Virginia. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of Forty Dollars the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of September next by the payment of Thirty Dollars; Twenty Dollars the leap, paid before the mare is put to the horse, and if she does not stand, by paying the additional Ten shall have the privilege of the season—Fifty Dollars to insure a mare in foal, paid when she is put to the horse, the money to be returned if such should not prove to be the case, provided the mare remains the property of the same person, with one dollar to the groom, paid at the stable door, whether she is put by the leap season or insurance. Attested notes for 40 dollars the season, payable the first day of January next, will be expected with the mares. Any gentleman who puts his mare by the season, and she does not prove to have been in foal, shall have the privilege of putting her next season gratis, provided she remains his property.

No expense has been spared to provide the best of pasturage, and separate lots have been fenced, for the accommodation of mares sent to the horse, which will be free of all charges, and they will be grain fed if required upon moderate terms. Every attention will be paid to mares, but cannot be a countable for accidents or escapes.

DRAGON is a dark chestnut, handsomely marked with a star and snip, and without exaggeration is fully sixteen hands high; he is descended from the best running stock in England, and is a brother, in blood, to the famous horse Diomed, whose stock is so highly esteemed in Virginia. It is a fact well known to a number of gentlemen in this state, how desirous the late Col. John Hoomes, of the Bowling Green, Virginia, was to obtain this horse, and never could effect it until after the death of the late Duke of Bedford, who owned him in England.

DRAGON is a sure foal getter, and all information concur in proving the colts dropped from him to be more promising than any ever seen in America. No imported horse before him has maintained his standing for the same length of time in one stable. A number of his colts may be seen at the stand during the season.

JOHN W. HUNT.

Lexington, March 30th, 1810.

DRAGON was unquestionably the best runner of his day—he won and received forfeit two and twenty times before he ended his fifth year, and in most cases for the highest prizes in England; among this number was the Whip, (which is known to be the highest object of competition ever established by the English Jockey Club,) and 200 guineas each, against two others, giving them both up a year's weight in riding, four miles; and the famous match against Clifton four miles, carrying fifteen stones (225 lbs.) upon each, in which he was rode by the Duke of Bedford, and Clifton by Sir John Laide.

Although Dragon was permitted to go to a

few mares after he was withdrawn from the turf, yet the Duke of Bedford, who owned him, never relinquished him as a parade horse; and the number of his get which were dropped before the end of the year 1799, only amounts to thirty three—one of these died young, one was sent to America, and several were never trained; eleven winners appear however, in England, from such as have been trained of this little stock, besides that one mentioned to have been sent to America, which, in the hands of Mr. Tayloe, proved a good runner, and has won several times in Virginia.

Mr. Cookson's Speculator, by Dragon, won 8 times one year, and 4 times the next, including the Oakland stakes of 50 guineas each, 26 subscribers; Mr. Lord's Jenny Spinner, by Dragon, won 7 times one year; Sir F. Pool's colt Mischance, by Dragon, won 5 times one year; Mr. Howard's colt Creeper, by Dragon, won 4 times one year; or Mr. Howth's Tantula, Mr. Brigg's Phoenix, Mr. Lockley's Hospitality, Lord Milington's Fisherman, Mr. Cosier's ch. Filley, Sir F. Pool's bay Filley, and Mr. Pantons' ch. Filley, all by Dragon, have also proven winners from one to three times in a year.

W. Hampton.

Woodland, 20th Feb. 1805.

DRAGON was got by Woodpecker, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam Juno, (who is also the dam of Young Eclipse, and full sister to the dam of Diomed) by Spectator, his grand dam (sister to Horatius) by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnets and Blossom) by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir by Grantham—Paget Turk—Betty Percival—Leed's Arabian.

The following extract is taken from Col. Selden's advertisement of Diomed, for the year 1805—'To say nothing of the number of his colts that won in 1803, (the first season he appeared on the turf,) which greatly surpassed in number those of any other horse, although he came to America many years after several stallions of high fame. In 1804 we find Mr. Tayloe's Hamintonian winning five times, Mr. Hoomes's Peace Maker four times, Mr. Selden's Lavinia three times and Stung four times; Mr. Wyllie's Mask twice, Mr. Ball's Florizel, three years old, winning two sweepstakes, which produced his owner 4000 dollars, and many other good races.

Mr. Ball has refused for his colt 5000 dollars—Hamintonian was sold in May last, for 3000 dollars—Peace Maker was sold in October last for 2700 dollars—Lavinia in November for 2100 dollars, and 2000 refused for Stung.

PEDIGREE.

Diomed was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, (sister to Juno, the dam of Dragon and Young Eclipse) his g. dam (sister to Horatius) by Blank this great grand dam (Feather's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnets and Blossom) by Childers—Paget Turk—Betty Percival—Leed's Arabian.

MILES SELDEN.

Tree Hill, January 5th, 1805.

I certify that the facts contained in the above advertisement, respecting the pedigree and performances of Dragon, as well as those of his get, have been carefully extracted from the general stud books and racing calendars of England, and that they are strictly correct as therein stated and published—that Dragon has proved himself in my possession an uncommonly sure foal getter—and that his get, to the extent of my experience and information, are extremely promising.

W. HAMPTON.

Columbia, 25th October, 1806.

Having been applied to by John W. Hunt, for information relative to the character of his horse Dragon, in the state of South Carolina, which state I have just returned from, do not hesitate to say, that it appeared to be the general opinion he was one of the best foal getters ever had been in the state; and I saw a number of his colts which were very promising—I was at the house of Judge Simpkins, where Dragon had stood, and made a point to enquire of him particularly, relative to Dragon's stock, and hespoke in the highest terms of them, and said if Dragon was sent back again, he would make a great season. Given under my hand this 26th day of March, 1808.

Robt. Dudley.

I was at the races in Charleston South Carolina, last month; on the third day, a Dragon colt run the two mile heats for the Jockey Club purse, where two others started—the race was a well contested one between the Dragon colt and Mr. Smith's stud horse Farmer; they were locked nearly all the way, and at the outcoming they were not clear of each other—it is stated in the Charleston paper the first heat was run in four minutes two seconds, the second heat in three minutes fifty-seven seconds—that is the only Dragon colt I saw whilst in the state, and I think him a very fine colt and of fine size.

J. L. Downing.

Lexington, March 26th, 1808.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON COURSE.

Yesterday [Feb. 10, 1808] a set bet of \$1000 was run for over this course two mile heats and was won by Col. Hampton's bay colt—a catch upon each.

Col. Hampton's b. c. by Dragon, 1 1
J. P. Richardson esq's b. c. by do. 2 2
These colts are both of the same size, and of the same age—the race was one of the best contested that has been run over this course for many years past; the horses were scarcely separated during the heats, and the winner obtained the heats by hardly a length. They both bid fair to afford good sport hereafter.

FAIRFIELD RACES—May, 1808.

For the Fairfield Jockey Club cup of 20 Guineas.

J. Hoomes's b. h. Lancer, by Dragon, four years old, 1 1
R. Wormley's m. Nettletop, by Spread Eagle, 6 years old, 2 2

Miles Selden's ch. h. Treasurer, by Diomed, 3 years old, 4 3

Wm. Ball's br. m. by Wildmedley, 6 years old, 5 dist.

Time—1st heat 3 m. 53s. 2d heat 3 m. 57s.

WASHINGTON COURSE—1809.

Col. Hampton's br. h. Milo, by Dragon, 4 years old, 1 1

Mr. Hutchinson's b. c. Monticello, by Bedford, 4 years old, 2 2

Mr. R. Singleton's sorrel filly, by Bedford, 3 years old, 3 3

Mr. J. P. Pringle's ch. c. Crescent, by Star, 3 years old, dist.

Mr. J. B. Richardson's s. m. Charlotte, by Gallatin, 3 years old, bolted.

The first heat was run in 3 m. 25s—the second heat in 3 m. 53s.

A match race was run of two miles, last fall near Richmond, Virginia, between Col. Miles, Selden's colt by Dragon, and Wade Mosby's celebrated running horse Rat, and bets were made on each quarter of the two miles, by the proprietors of the horses, every one of which were won by the Dragon colt with ease.

At Statesborough, S. C. the first day's purse, two mile heats, was won by a Dragon colt belonging to Mr. Richardson.

The second day's purse, one mile heats, was won by Gen. Hampton's Dragon colt Milo, distancing five others the first heat.

A Dragon filley, raised by Mr. Singleton, of South Carolina, won the purse at Jamesville, South Carolina, two mile heats. The same filly won the second day's purse at Murray's ferry, two mile heats.

WILLIAM ROSS'S

SHOE AND GROCERY STORE,
Next door to Mr. John Keiser, and nearly opposite the Market-house Lexington;

Where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Which, for neatness of figure and firmness of workmanship, are equal to any ever brought to the Western Country.

AMONG THEM ARE—

Fair top and Back Strap Boots, do.
Single Back Strap do.
Cossack do.
Three quarter do.
Philadelphia Morocco Spangled Slippers, Plain do.
Ladies' Nelson do.
Girls' do.
Spangled Kid do.
Ladies Plain do.
Ladies' Jeffersons, Girls' do.
Women's Leather Slippers, Miss's Nelsons, do.
Girls' Morocco Jeffersons, Ladies' do. with heels, do.
Ladies' Morocco Shoes with cork soles, do.
Philadelphia Morocco slippers, of every colour and size, do.
Gentlemen's fine leather-lined shoes, Men's common do.
Boy's do. do.
Men's coarse do.
Men's patent do.
Madison leather ties, do.
Boot girding, do.
Heel ball, do.
Blacking ball and shoe brushes, do.
Shoe binding and shoe strings, do.
Morocco hats for children, do.
Morocco and Kid skins, of different colours, do.
C. & M. Ross's leather for boots and shoes, do.

GROCERIES.

Maderia, Port and Sherry Wines, Fourth proof Jamaica Spirits, Fourth proof French Brandy, Fourth proof Holland Gin, Peach Brandy, Old Whiskey, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Hyson Teas, Coffee and Chocolate, Loaf and lump Sugar, Liquorice Ball, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper, Madder, Copperas and Alum, Spanish Segars and Tobacco, Almonds and keg Raisins, and Figs, Rice, Mackarel, Scotch, and Pickled Herrings, and Oysters.

Which I intend selling low for CASH, wholesale or retail.

LEXINGTON, April 9, 1810.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trustees for the town of Lexington, to examine & report such amendments to the by-laws of the town as they might deem necessary, reported the following—which were read and concurred in, viz:

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lexington, that any person or persons who shall bring into market, or shall act or speak in such a manner as to retard the operations of it, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than three nor more than ten dollars.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, that all unwholesome provisions offered for sale in the market shall be forfeited, and that the person or persons vending or offering to vend the same, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one nor more than ten dollars.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, that the market hours from the first of May until the first of October shall be held until 9 o'clock A. M. and during the remainder of the year until ten o'clock A. M.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, that no huckster or other person shall be permitted to purchase in the market house during market hours any article whatever, which such huckster or other person is known usually to sell or expose to sale under a penalty of not less than three nor more than ten dollars for each offence.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to visit the different persons in the town of Lexington, felling by weights and measures, and to prosecute under the act of assembly, all those who are felling by false weights and measures.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, that if the watch, in the performance of their duties, either in suppressing riots or breaches of peace, shall be unable to apprehend those who are violating the law, it shall be lawful for them to call upon any of the citizens of the town to assist them; and any person or persons refusing to assist them, when properly summoned, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than three, nor more than ten dollars.

AN ORATION

By a Student in the Transylvania University delivered on Thursday the 5th instant ON ELECTIONEERING.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Conscious of my inability to illustrate the subject which I have chosen as the theme of my present address in the manner which it deserves, it is with unfeigned diffidence that I for a few minutes request your attention. Many are the bad habits, the vices, and the immoralities which fully the national character of the present generation of Americans. But none strike so directly at the root of all civil order, of all government, as that influence which wicked and intriguing men so frequently and so successfully exert in biasing the judgments, and securing the votes of the uninformed, in favor of some particular individual; an individual too, who perhaps is possessed of no qualifications, besides a cringing complaisance & willing participation in every immoral excess.

To show the evils which are the certain fruits of this electioneering spirit, will at present employ my time. The right of suffrage in choosing those who legislate and govern, is certainly a most invaluable privilege to any people; it is this which guarantees the peaceable possession of liberty and fortune to each individual in the community; it is this which compels every person to contribute his just proportion of expences towards the support of government; it is this which keeps in awe the turbulent, overbearing ambitious spirit restrains his rash and dangerous machinations, and arrests him in his course ere he can execute the fatal measures nurtured in his vicious mind; it is this which enforces the iron hand of oppression and dashes the axe from the executioner's grasp; in a word it is this which gives every governor just notions of the dignity and importance of the governed; which exhibits man clothed in the primeval greatness of human nature; which arouses into action all the noble propensities of his soul; which enkindles a zealous emulation to excel in every thing which is truly great and virtuous, which encourages the arts and sciences, and fratters the dark clouds of ignorance by the dissemination of universal learning.

These my audience, are the advantages of the representative system when well organized, and conscientiously executed; but when the right of suffrage upon which the unanimity and energy of a republican government depends; when this right is abused by shameful bartering our vote for a familiar shake by the hand, or a glass of ardent spirits, when we suffer the exaggeration of some deputed mediator to influence the determination of our judgments, when we listen with satisfaction to the public harangues whereby the candidates in open defiance of all modesty endeavor to win our minds with a favourable view of their talents and integrity; and sound judgment is of the utmost importance; when we permit party and not genuine worth to decide the election, then we are menaced with a total subversion of all government of all liberty. Then all the advantages of representation are threatened with a lasting extinction; then an aristocratic spirit begins to insinuate itself into the national councils; then civil war and rebellion accompanied by the most unheard of cruelty prepare to desolate the land; then despotic power animated by such scenes rears her snaked crest; then gibbets and scaffolds enrich the soil with the blood of exulting thousands; then the undaunted soul of the patriot swings from its mooring in despair and is overwhelmed by the opposing torrent.

Such citizens, are the fruits of electioneering, such the never failing attendants of this deadly poison, such the punishments which we incur, and with which we will be chastised if this intemperate spirit be encouraged, if it be looked upon with indifference. And does not this spirit exist? Is it not looked upon with indifference by the majority? Is it not encouraged by many? Else what means the active zeal which we see manifested in favor of some particular candidate at the approach of every election? what means the sudden change which is visible in the manners of the candidates themselves; their easy politeness, and complaisant sociability, for some time preceding, and during an election? what mean the treats, not to say bribes, which are often given in various parts of the country before and after this period? These are abuses, and abuses which wear a malignant aspect, which are pregnant with every species of national calamity; which threaten nothing less than the utter destruction of our republican government.

But some persons may tell you this description of the fatal consequences of electioneering is an exaggerated picture, the sickly offspring of an overheated imagination, or the groundless fabrication of an inveterate misanthrope, invented purposely to disturb your quiet security. They may tell you 'all is in safety'—no danger is to be apprehended; but I might appeal to your wisdom and reflection, though I might appeal to the better judgment of such persons themselves, to confirm what I have advanced; yet this advantage I waive; I appeal to experience, an evidence the most convincing.

Rome once was free, once was blest with the full enjoyment of liberty; she was once a republic; her government was once esteemed the noblest monument of the most consummate wisdom; her citizens were brave, generous and enlightened; her power was dreaded and respected by nations the most barbarous, the most remote; her name was coupled with praise in the mouths of all the world—and what is her situation at present? Where is that liberty which was purchased with the blood of the elder Brutus? Where is that government the pure emanation of her political wisdom? Where is that haughty unbending republican spirit which gathered strength from defeat? Where is that undaunted bravery which animated those who repelled the hostile attacks of Pyrrhus,

who conquered the hitherto victorious Hannibal—who destroyed Carthage? where is that empire whose fame filled the whole earth? Departed! gone for ever never to return! Her glory has passed like the wind away—her name exists in remembrance only—her armies no longer congregate on the extend d plain—no longer claim victory as their indisputable patrimony. Her numerous galleys no longer cover the bosom of the ocean; her triumphal arches and polished statues broken in pieces, lie buried under earth. Her walled cities are converted into hiding places for the hissing serpent and all-omned night raven—and Rome itself remains a mournful, a ruined monument of departed greatness. To what can we attribute this sad, this awful change? To electioneering, and its concomitant vices! Electioneering paved the way for despotic power—and a succession of the most blood-thirsty tyrants, causing the scaffolds to stream continually with the blood of the most virtuous and patriotic citizens, effectually subdued that independent spirit which warmed the bosom of every Roman; none till at length could be found so generous, so brave as nobly to withstand the arbitrary will of absolute authority—till at length their effeminate souls no longer burned with an ardent desire of martial glory—no longer danced with joy at the shrill alarm of the distant sounding trumpet. Till at length the name of Roman became as contemptible as it had formerly been dreadful—till at length the final period of her empire arrived, and she, the world's proud mistress was hurled headlong from this awfully exalted station into everlasting night.

My audience, contemplate the fate of Rome! There you behold written in letters of blood, the awful effects of electioneering. Consider then your own situation; consider and reform. It is in vain that you say 'we are not yet as corrupt as the Romans—the Romans were once equal if not superior to the Americans in virtue. It is in vain that you say 'our liberties stand on the most solid foundation—our government is supported by the eternal principles of justice.' Justice in many cases is a barrier too feeble to resist the daring wickedness of a bold and artful adventurer; the strongest and most robust constitution must yield at length to the reiterated attacks of those diseases which are the never failing companions of dissipation. Awake therefore, from your lethargic slumber—Awake before it is too late; before these cringing, these almost adoring fawners assume the terrific forms of bloodthirsty tigers—before they drench these fertile plains with the blood of our most worthy citizens. Arise in your strength and bury such persons in that contemptible obscurity from whence they emerged.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY.

In the Senate, upon an amendment proposed to the bill appropriating a sum of money for procuring munitions of war and for other purposes.

MR. CLAY. I have the honor to represent you on this occasion. My colleague has proposed an amendment to the bill before you, instructing the Secretary of the navy, in providing supplies of cordage, sail cloth, hemp, &c. to give a preference to those of American growth and manufacture. This part of the amendment is moved by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Lloyd) to be stricken out. And in the course of the discussion which has arisen, remarks have been made on the general policy of promoting manufactures. The propriety of this policy is perhaps not very intimately connected with the subject before us, but is nevertheless within the legitimate and admissible scope of debate. Under this impression I offer my sentiments.

In inculcating the advantages of domestic manufactures, it never entered the head, I presume, of any one to change the habits of the nation from an agricultural to a manufacturing society. No one I am persuaded ever thought of converting the plough share and the sickle into the spindle and shuttle. And yet this is the delusive view too often taken of the subject. The opponents of the manufacturing system transport themselves to the establishments of Manchester and Birmingham, and perceiving the indigence, vice, and wretchedness prevailing there, by pushing it to an extreme, argue that its introduction into this country will be attended by the same mischievous consequences. But what is the fact? That England is the manufacturer of a great part of the world, and even there the numbers thus employed bear an inconsiderable proportion to the whole mass of population. It were to become the manufacturers of other nations, effects of the same kind might result. But if we limit our efforts by our own wants, the evils apprehended would be found to be chimerical. The invention and improvement of machinery, for which the present age is so remarkable, diffusing in a great degree with manual labour; & the employment of those persons, who, if we are engaged in the pursuits of agriculture alone, would be either unproductive, or exposed to indolence and immorality, will enable us to supply our wants without withdrawing our attention from agriculture; that first and greatest source of our wealth and happiness. A judicious American farmer, in the household way, manufactures whatever is requisite for his family. He squanders but little in the gewgaws of Europe. He presents in epitome what the nation ought to do. Their manufactures ought to bear the same proportion, and effect the same object in relation to the whole community—that the part of his household employed in domestic manufacturing does to the whole family. It is certainly desirable that the exports of the country should continue to be the surplus production of tillage, and not become those of manufacturing establishments. But it is important to diminish our imports—to furnish ourselves with clothing made by our own industry—and to cease to be dependent for the very coat we wear upon

a foreign and perhaps inimical country. The nation that imports its clothing from abroad is but little less dependent than if it imported its bread.

The fallacious course of reasoning urged against domestic manufactures, the distress and servitude produced by those of England, would equally indicate the propriety of abandoning agriculture itself. Cast your eyes upon the miserable peasantry of Poland. Revert back to the days of feudal vassalage, and you may thence draw copious arguments of the kind now under consideration against the pursuits of the husbandman! What would become of commerce, the favorite theme of some gentlemen, if assailed with this sort of weapon? The fraud, purjury, cupidity and corruption, with which it is unhappily too often attended would at once produce its overthrow.—In short, sir, take the black side of the picture and every human occupation will be found pregnant with fatal objections.

The opposition to manufacturing institutions recalls to my recollection the case of a gentleman of whom I have heard. He had been in the habit of supplying his table from a neighbouring cook and confectioner's shop, and proposed to his wife a reform in this particular. She revolted at the idea. The flight of a scullion was dreadful, and her delicate nerves could not bear the clattering of kitchen furniture. But the gentleman persisted in his design; his table was thenceforth better & cheaper supplied and his neighbour the confectioner lost one of his best customers. In like manner domestic commerce will oppose domestic manufactures. She is a flirting, flirtatious, noisy jade, and if we are governed by her fantasies we shall never put off the musins of India and the cloths of Europe. But I trust that the yeomanry of the country, the true and genuine landlord of this tenement, called the U. States, disregarding her freaks, will persevere in reform until the whole national family is furnished by itself with the clothing necessary for its own use.

It is a subject no less of curiosity than of interest to trace the prejudices in favor of foreign fabrics. In our colonial condition we were in a complete state of manufacturing and commercial, as well as political dependence on the parent country. For many years after the war, such was the partiality for her productions, that a gentleman's head could not withstand the influence of solar heat unless covered with a London hat—his feet could not bear the pebbles or frost of this country unless protected by London shoes; and the comfort or adornment of his person was only consulted when his coat was cut out by the shears of a tailor "just from London." At length, however, the wonderful discovery has been made that it is not absolutely beyond the reach of American skill and ingenuity to provide these articles, combining with equal elegance greater durability. And I entertain no doubt that in a short time the no less important fact will be developed, household exortions, are fully competent to supply us with at least every necessary article of clothing. I therefore, sir, for one (to use the fashionable cant of the day) am in favour of encouraging them, not to the extent which they are carried in England, but to such extent as will redeem us entirely from all dependence on foreign countries. There is a pleasure—a pride (if I may be allowed the expression, and I pity those who cannot feel the sentiment) in being clad in the productions of our own families.—Others may prefer the cloths of Leeds and of London, but give me those of Humphreysville.

Aid may be given to native institutions in the form of bounties and of protecting duties. But against bounties it is urged that you tax the whole, for the benefit of a part only, of the community; and in opposition to duties it is alleged that you make the interest of one part, the consumer, bend to that of another part, the manufacturer. The sufficiency of the answer is not always admitted, that the sacrifice is merely temporary, being ultimately compensated by the greater abundance and superiority of the article produced by the stimulus. But, of all practicable forms of encouragement, it might have been expected that the one under consideration would escape opposition if every thing proposed in congress were not doomed to experience. What is it? The bill contains two provisions.—One prospective, anticipating the appropriation for clothing for the army, and the amendment proposes extending it to naval supplies also for the year 1811.—And the other directing a preference to be given to home manufactures and productions whenever it can be done without material detriment to the public service. The object of the first is to authorize contracts to be made before hand with manufacturers, and by making advances to them, under proper security to enable them to supply the articles wanted in sufficient quantity.—When it is recollected that they are frequently men of limited capitals, it will be acknowledged that this kind of assistance, bestowed with prudence, will be productive of the best results. It is in fact, only pursuing a principle long acted upon, of advancing to contractors with government, on account of the magnitude of their engagements. The appropriation contemplated to be made for the year 1811 may be restricted to such a sum as, whether we have peace or war, we must necessarily expend. The discretion is proposed to be vested in officers of high confidence, who will be responsible for its abuse, and who are enjoined to see that the public service receives no material detriment. It is stated that hemp is now very high, and that contracts made under existing circumstances will be injurious to government. But the amendment creates no obligation upon the secretary of the navy to go into market at this precise moment. In fact, by enlarging his sphere of action, it admits of his taking advantage of a favorable fluctuation, & getting a supply below the accustomed price, if such a fall should occur prior to the usual annual appropriation.

I consider the amendment under consideration, of the first importance in point of principle. It is evident that, whatever doubt may be entertained as to the general policy of the manufacturing system, none can exist as to the propriety of our being able to furnish ourselves with articles of the first necessity, in time of war. Our maritime operations ought not in such a state to depend upon the casualties of foreign supply. It is not necessary that they should. With very little encouragement from government, I believe we shall soon not want a pound of Russia hemp. The increase of the article in Kentucky has been rapidly great. Ten years ago there were but two rope manufactories in the state. Now there are about 20 & between 10 and 15 of cotton bagging; and the erection of new ones keeps pace with the annual augmentation of the quantity of hemp. Indeed the Western country alone is adequate to the supply not only of whatever of this article is requisite for our own consumption, but is capable of affording a surplus for foreign markets. The amendment proposed possesses the double recommendation of encouraging at the same time the manufacture & growth of hemp. For increasing the demand for the wrought article, you increase the demand also for the raw material, and consequently present new incentives to the cultivator.

The three great subjects that claim the attention of the national legislature are the interests of agriculture, commerce & manufactures. We have had before us a proposition to afford a manly protection to the rights of commerce, & how has it been treated? Rejected!—You have been solicited to promote agriculture, by increasing the facilities of internal communication through the means of canals & roads, and what has been done? Postponed! We are now called upon to give a trifling support to our domestic manufactures, & shall we close the circle of congressional inefficiency by adding this also to the catalogue?

LATEST NEWS

Philadelphia, March 29.

By the Satellite, arrived here this morning from St. Bartholomews, we have received Antigua papers to the 9th inst. from one of which, we have extracted the following London articles, which have never before appeared in American papers, and bespeak a very favorable sentiment in regard to our relations with England.

London, January 17.

Lord Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney have had several conferences on the subject of the pending differences with America, and their discussions had assumed the most amicable aspect, when the late dispatches from Paris suspended their intercourse, by creating occasion for Mr. Pinkney to apply to his government for fresh instructions.

Adams' American frigate, is now ascertained to have been in consequence of bad weather only—and the report that was engendered upon that circumstance, of her having been visited by a British cruiser, turns out to have been the ingenious device of a speculator in American produce.

January 19.—The presentation of Mrs. Pinkney at Court yesterday, of all the days in the year, is looked upon as a favorable augury of the amicable views of the American minister in regard to the pending negotiation between this country and the United States, which is still actively carried on between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney.

It is said that government have resolved to send out a new minister to the United States; and that this measure has been adopted through the active influence of the Marquis Wellesley.—The report of a treaty between France and America being actually concluded at Paris is not believed; but whether it is concluded or not, common sense requires that we should forthwith send a minister to America, as some one was expected there to replace Mr. Jackson.

The London courier of January 13, says—"The American Consul, Mr. Forbes, we understand, has retired from Hamburg to the Westphalian territory, apprehending some insult or violence from the inhabitants of that city. Their indignation was excited by his having denounced four American vessels that arrived at Hamburg with American papers, but which in fact sailed from an English port. The vessels were seized and sequestered, and will no doubt be condemned. This interposition was warmly resented by the whole commercial class."

New-York, March 30.

Captain Burger, of the ship John and Edward, left Lisbon on the 5th of February, and informs us that the French army were advancing fast on the borders of Portugal, having reached as far as Barenta. Bonaparte was at the head of an army of 100,000 men, who were marching through Spain for Portugal. Captain B. was informed by the British General Fane, that he believed the French would be in possession of Lisbon in April. The British army had received a reinforcement of 5,000 men, and expected to have as many more in March. A squadron of gun boats had gone up the Tagus, to prevent the French from crossing. A number of the inhabitants of Lisbon had emigrated to the Brazil.

From Elliot's Freeman's Journal.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman high in office in Mexico, to his friend in this

city, dated 28th December 1809, received by the way of the Havana.

"The moment his excellency the Viceroy received the despatch from Don Luis de Onis, announcing that the government of the United States had refused to acknowledge him as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of our catholic monarch Ferdinand the seventh, he adopted every measure which prudence dictated on the occasion, ordering at the same time the greatest vigilance on our frontiers and all along our extensive coast. This unexpected event caused much indignation among the loyal Mexicans, who hitherto had flattered themselves that the U. S. would sympathize with the Spaniards in their present calamity, and reciprocate that friendship and assistance they so liberally afforded the Americans during their struggle for liberty & independence; but in this hope they now find themselves disappointed, and the effect thereby produced in the public mind is by no means favorable towards the United States.

On the receipt of Don Luis de Onis's letter, the viceroy convened the council, together with the three fiscals (or attorney generals) and laid before them said despatch, requesting their opinion on the subject of its contents, which they delivered unanimously in the following words, on the 22d inst.

"The members assembled in the extraordinary council convened this day, having taken into consideration the copy of a letter addressed to your excellency by Don Luis de Onis, which your excellency has laid before them, are of unanimous opinion and beg leave to inform your excellency, that in the first place he ought to recognize Don Luis de Onis, as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, of our lord the king Don Ferdinand the Seventh, and in his name of the Supreme Central Junta, near the U. S. of America, andly, That should the U. S. contrary to every expectation and wish, admit a plenipotentiary or envoy from the intruder Joseph Napoleon as king of Spain, this conduct may be truly considered hostile, & in that case your excellency ought to adopt, with respect to these dominions, a corresponding conduct in regard to the United States. 3dly. In order that your excellency may regulate your conduct on this delicate subject, we presume to observe that it is necessary to request Don Luis de Onis to be pleased to communicate to your excellency all such instructions, and give you such information as he may have or shall hereafter receive from the Supreme Central Junta, together with such information he may acquire respecting the U. States, their armaments, and other measures they may now or hereafter adopt in regard to Spain. Your excellency may accordingly communicate this resolution to Don Luis de Onis, that he may make the necessary use thereof whenever he thinks proper; and also to the commandant of the frontier provinces, that he may be guided thereby in the several difficulties under his command."

"The viceroy has also given orders to draw up a copy to accept and may all bills drawn by Don Luis de Onis for objects connected with his mission."

MRS. BECK'S ACADEMY.

Mrs. BECK with the greatest respect informs his friends and the public, that he will devote all his time and attention to Mrs. Beck's school while she continues under so severe an affliction, and also in assisting her when restored to health; assuring them that his utmost ability shall be exerted to merit their patronage.

Mrs. Beck had solicited Mrs. Mentelle, three months ago to teach French, History and Progressive Geography, and who is now ready to attend when a sufficient number of Pupils will authorize it. Mrs. Mentelle continues her Dancing school as usual.

Lexington March 8th, 1810.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 16th of January last, a Black Horse fourteen hands three inches high, about five years old, star in his forehead, racks and canters well, short switch tail. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the horse, and all reasonable expences allowed.

WILLIAM TOMLIN.

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STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Harrison Court, Set. February Term, 1810.

JAMES DOWNARD, complainant,

vs. JAMES MONTGOMERY, & JEREMIAH SHROPSHIRE, defendants.

In Chancery. Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant James Montgomery is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court; therefore on the motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the third day of the next June term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him; and it is ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth, eight weeks, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

A copy attested ANDW. MOORE, D. C. H. C. C.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the 5th of April, two female SLAVES, viz. an uncommonly black woman, called Rachel, who is about 23 years old, with very short nappy hair, cant read tolerably well and is sensible; had on and took with her a red muslin bonnet, two habits, one a brown lining and the other a crossed barred yellow grounded calico; also a mulatto woman, called Esther, about 29 years old, long bushy hair, slim made; had on and took with her a green silk bonnet, two calico habits, one a black, spotted with white, and the other a brown, also a mixed cotton ditto.

It is highly probable said negroes have been led off by some white person. Whoever will take up said slaves and secure them in jail, or deliver them to me near the Upper Blue-Lick, shall have the above reward, or 25 dollars for either of them, and all reasonable charges.

JOHN LEEPER.

April 7, 1810,

RICHARD RICHARDS' SARAH, who formerly lived with him, died on the last new-year's day, and desired that he should know it, and her brother likewise, living in the state of Kentucky.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 17, 1810.

FIRE!

The good citizens of this town were again put in commotion from a cry of FIRE, on Sunday last, between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. It was discovered to originate in a Stable in the upper part of Main street attached to the lot in the occupancy of John L. Martin Esq. In a few minutes the building and contents were consumed, and the fire suppressed, without any material damage—there being no building adjacent in the direction of the wind, which was not very high at the time.

The attendance of the members of the fire company was more general than on a former occasion, yet it only served to render their subordination, and want of discipline the more conspicuous. Before the fire had entirely gone out, two engines were arrayed against it (and a third without pipe, soon after brought up) which it is said, were not in good order. Such helter skelter, and such a want of knowledge, and inattention prevailed, that a bystander remarked, that nothing less than a general conflagration could be expected, should a fire ever break out in a populous part of the town. Whether all this is to be attributed to a defective constitution, or other causes better known to directors, it must rest with them to decide, and remedy. It is too painful a subject for us to dilate further upon.

The destruction of the old stable, and the bustle and confusion which it caused is attributed by some to the imprudence of a "select gambling party of black gentlemen," who sometimes meet on the Sabbath in hay lofts, and who follow the fashion in amusing themselves with Cigars, &c.

By the arrival of the ship Portia at Norfolk, London papers to the 24th January have been received, containing the speech of the British King to Parliament—which was forwarded to us by Mr. Clay from Washington. We cannot find room this week for his most Gracious Majesty's speech entire—the following are the only observations relating to this country, which will completely satisfy the public, that the rupture with Jackson is viewed in the same light in which it has been placed by the government of the U. States—notwithstanding the contradiction to a former statement, by those who have so "nobly" defended him. It is plain enough that the English ministry will continue to send ambassadors to this country, so long as we continue to receive them; and whether the next shall be a Jacksonian or something worse, was not decided on at the date of the last advices from England—but we shall soon have an opportunity of judging.

EXTRACT.
"His majesty commands us to acquaint you, that the intercourse between his majesty's minister in America and the government of the U. S. has been suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted. His majesty sincerely regrets this event, he has, however, received the strongest assurances from the American minister resident at this court, that the U. S. are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his majesty."

"LYCURGUS" is unavoidably omitted this week—together with several Advertisements, which were headed in too late.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 6.

By the Portia, we have received the Star, a London print of the 25th of January, the latest, probably, in the country. But 39 members attended in the House of Commons on the 24th Jan. which was adjourned by the Speaker for want of a quorum. American intelligence had been received to the 21st of December. The resolutions offered by Mr. Macon on the 15th of December, together with the most important of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the 19th, taken from the National Intelligencer, containing an abstract of the provisions of the bill reported by Mr. Macon, are given. An article from Constantinople states that after the battle of Silistria the Russians applied for an armistice for two months, which was refused by the victorious Turks. The ex-king and queen of Sweden had arrived at Strassund, on their way to Switzerland—French papers had been received at London to the 19th of January. The Star says

"We mentioned on Tuesday the arrival of an American gentleman from Calais with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney. His name is Caldwell, and the rumor in the political circles is, that he has brought intelligence that the French Emperor has ordered the confiscation and sale of all American property in the ports of Spain, Italy and France; that General Armstrong was in great alarm in consequence of the state affairs; besides which, report adds, that an order had been issued to prevent any Americans from quitting France."

"The gentleman alluded to states, that he had been very ill used at Calais by the officers of the government, who took from him all his private letters, and were even proceeding to seize his dispatches, which he saved only by saying, that they must first make him prisoner."

From the Aurora.

The Caledonia, captain Taylor, of this port, which arrived yesterday, having left Cadiz the 10th of February, brings advice that the French had reached Port St. Mary's, on the north shore of the Bay of Cadiz, where on their arrival, they immediately began to entrench.

St. Mary's is a small town about ten miles east of north from the city of Cadiz, and from this place that city is supplied with water, having no wells, nor any fresh water beside, but what is kept in artificial reservoirs.

Immediately after their arrival, they sent a summons in the name of the king Joseph to Cadiz, to which an answer was returned, that they knew no king but Ferdinand VII.

The Junta, and the greater portion of those who were adverse to the French at Seville, had fled on the approach of the French army, and vast numbers had flock-

ed into Cadiz; the Junta took up their residence at Illea, a small town, about 12 miles nearly west of Cadiz, on the ground called the island of Leon, which is formed by a branch of the river St. Pedro, at the forks of which, on the main land, is situated the celebrated naval arsenal of Carracas; which is also on the inner bay of Cadiz.

Extract of a letter dated "Cadiz, February 9, 1810.

"We have the French in sight, at Port St. Mary's on the opposite side of the Bay, six miles from here, they have already sent in a summons, and were answered that they were ready to receive them at the mouth of the cannon. The city is quiet, and no mobs or any disturbances."

Capt. Hamilton, of the ship Bainbridge, from Madeira and Isle of May, informs, that about the 7th of Feb. two fleets, (the East and West India outward bound) from England, arrived at Madeira, in passages of 10 days, who informed that intelligence had been received in England of the revocation of the Berlin decree—that Mr. Jackson was immediately to be recalled, and a Mr. Elliott, brother to Lord Minto, now governor of India, was to come out to succeed him.

CONGRESS

IN SENATE.
Monday, March 26.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating a sum of money for procuring munitions of war—
The section as first offered by Mr. Pope, having been objected to by some on the ground that the expressions relative to the navy were too general and comprehensive, Mr. Pope withdrew it and offered the following as a substitute:

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for supplying clothing for the marine corps (and for furnishing the navy of the U. S. for the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, with sail, duck, cordage and hemp, and other articles of the fabric of hemp and flax requisite for its use,) there be and is hereby appropriated a sum of money not exceeding

dollars to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the same or so much thereof as may be necessary for the object, as well as any other monies which shall be hereafter appropriated, shall be applied to procuring the necessary clothing for the marine corps, and furnishing the navy of the U. States as aforesaid, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, by publishing proposals and making contracts for supplying the aforesaid clothing, and naval supplies aforesaid, or any part thereof, in the same manner as proposals are now published and contracts are now made, for supplying provisions for the army of the United States, giving preference in all cases to such proposals of fabrics and articles of the manufactures and growth of the United States, where the same can be done without material detriment to the service thereof.

Mr. Lloyd moved to strike out all that part of the above which is bracketed.

There were,
For the motion, Messrs. Bradley, Crawford, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Pickering, Turner—9.

Against the motion, Messrs. Anderson, Bayard, Campbell, Chaplin, Clay, Condit, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Horsey, Lambert, Leib, Mathewson, Meigs, Pope, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. York, Sumner, Tate, Whiteside—22.

And the original motion of Mr. Pope having been agreed to, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 31.

On motion of Mr. Macon, the House resumed the consideration of the amendments of the senate to the commercial bill.

And the question on adherence was taken without debate.—66—58.

So the House determined to adhere; and this warmly contested bill was finally rejected.

April 3.

GENERAL WILKINSON.

Mr. Pearson called for the consideration of the resolution offered by him some time ago, relative to an enquiry into the conduct of Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson.

The House agreed now to consider the resolution, Yeas 84. Nays 15.

Adjourned without coming to a decision.

Wednesday, April 4.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business.

Mr. Pitkin, after stating that in his opinion the importance of the occasion required such a course, made the following motion:

"Resolved, That the committee to enquire into the conduct of General James Wilkinson be appointed by ballot and that on the 5th instant at 12 o'clock the House will proceed to ballot for the same."

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Rhea, Love, W. Alston, Dawson and Root, and supported by Messrs. Pitkin, Sheffield, Pearson, Key, Bibb, Lyon and Smilie.

It was finally negatived, Yeas 52, Nays 64.

Messrs. Butler, Champion, Desha, Pearson and Root were appointed by the Speaker a committee pursuant to the resolution respecting Gen. Wilkinson.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

On motion of Mr. W. Alston, the House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution proposed by him for an adjournment on the 23d April. And it was taken up and agreed to, without debate by a large majority. [It yet requires the concurrence of the Senate.]

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Negro Woman, who understands house business.—Enquire of the printer. 12th April, 1810.

WILLIAM T. BARRY

INFORMS his clients that his office is removed to a brick house at the intersection of Mulberry and Short streets.
17 Lexington 6th April, 1810.

THEATRE.

ON Saturday Evening next, April 21st, will be performed by the THEATRA SOCIETY, (assisted in the Songs, Glee and Choruses by the Musical Society) a Grand Dramatic Romance in 3 acts, called

Blue Beard,

OR

FEMALE CURIOSITY.

Written by George Coleman, Esq. The Machinery, Music, and Decorations entirely new

Abomelique, (Blue Beard)

Ibrahim

Selim, (in love with Fatima)

Shacabac, (a confidential Slave)

Hassan, (a black Slave)

Fatima, (betrothed to Selim, but forced to marry Abomelique, and daughter to Ibrahim)

Irene, (Sister to Fatima)

Beda, (a Slave)

Turkish Soldiers, Slaves, &c.

IN ACT 1st,

BLUE BEARD makes his entrance through a magnificent arch, attended by a number of slaves dressed in Turkish habits to a Grand March; the procession closes with the grand chorus of "Mark his approach with Thunder!"

ACT 2d.

MAGIC CHAMBER.

When Fatima puts the key in the enchanted door it vanishes, and discovers the interior of a sepulchre. Ghastly and supernatural forms appear: in the centre, a large skeleton seated on a tomb, over his head, in characters of blood is written "The punishment of curiosity."

AT THE CLOSE OF ACT 3d,

After a hard contest between Selim and Abomelique, Selim overthrows Abomelique at the foot of the skeleton; the skeleton instantly plunges the dart, which he has held suspended, into the breast of Abomelique, and sinks with him beneath the earth. A volume of flame arises, and the earth closes.

To which will be added the humorous FARCE OF

The Devil to Pay,

OR THE

WIVES METAMORPHOS'D.

As The Songs, Duets, and Choruses, for sale at this Office—price 6s Cts.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Town of Lexington on Friday 6th April 1810.

RESOLVED, That the agreement made between the Trustees of the Town and Charles Humphreys for the rent of Potters field, be cancelled; and that the same be appropriated as a burying ground for the future; and that a copy of this resolution be inserted three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

ANDW. McALLA, C. B. T. L.
A true Copy from the records of the Town.

Attest,
P. J. RAILY, Clk.

NOTICE.

Col. Robert Johnston some years since with out any authority from me, sold to Lewis Craig my property which was one fourth of an entry of 10,000 acres now in Jessamine, made in the name of Benjamin Johnston of Orange. He has in the course of last week, made a second contract with the said Lewis Craig, confirming the first as my trustee, pending the settlement of our accounts before the master commissioner of the Fayette circuit court on a reference in a suit in chancery brought by me against the said Johnston, to set aside the deed of trust, and after an interlocutory decree pronounced by the court in my favor. I have objected to the said sale which exhibited on the said settlement and shall take the proper steps to avoid it. In the mean time I hereby caution all persons from purchasing under the said Lewis Craig.

JOHN CRAIG.

Lexington, March 19th, 1810.
N. B. Old Lewis Craig, the Baptist Preacher, of Mason county, is the man alluded to in the above advertisement.

JOHN CRAIG

COME all you lovers of good stones,
Aloft your buildings raise,
Come unto me to purchase them,
And I will you all praise.

Good stone I always have on hand,
Suppl'd you all can be,
However great be your demand,
Come friends, come unto me.

I have dug wells, you all do know,
I can good water find,
In spite of patent laws I'll shew
For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade,
So punctual I will be
It never shall by one be said
"Old Shaw, has cheated me."

JOHN R. SHAW,
Blainist, Well-Digger,
And Stone Quarrier.

LEXINGTON, April 9, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I some time since conveyed my estate to John Onan, David Rice and Elizabeth Lincoln in trust, for certain purposes—and believing that said trustees had abused their trust, I have obtained an interlocutory order from the Fayette Circuit Court, by which the said estate has been redelivered to me by the Sheriff. I therefore, hereby forewarn all persons from making any contracts with either or all of said trustees touching my estate, as I will not be bound thereby.

THO: LINCOLN.

April 4, 1810.

I HEREBY forewarn any person from trading for, or taking an assignment on a note given at the widow Scott Lowry's sale in Scott county, for 87 1/2 dollars, as I purchased an unsound beast there, and am determined not to pay for the same.

NATHL. SIPLE.

Montgomery County, Sec.
Taken up by George Black,
one mile from Mount Sterling, a Dark Bay Filly, about two years old spring, has a small star in her face, both hind feet white, not branded, appraised to \$14.

Joseph Simpson.

12th December, 1809.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED ENGLISH TURF HORSE.

Tickle Toby,

WILL stand this season in Lexington & let to mares at the moderate price of Twenty Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the stable door, Forty Dollars the season payable 25th December, which may be discharged by the payment of Thirty Dollars by the first day of August next, & Fifty Dollars to ensure a colt. Where a person puts more than one mare, a young gelding will be received in payment at the real value. Pasturage Gratis, and the greatest attention paid to mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

TICKLE TOBY is a fine brown, or dark bay, near sixteen hands high, jolly formed, and possessing great muscular powers with remarkable fine feet and legs.

In 1807, SIR SOLOMON, son of Tickle Toby, 2 years old, walked over the Norfolk Old Course for the Colt Sweepstake of 100 dollars. each two mile heats. At 3 years old he won at one heat the first Jockey Club Purse of 400 dollars, four mile heats, over the New Course, Norfolk. He afterwards won the Great Match against Mr. Winn's famous Horse GALLATIN by Diomed, 4 mile heats beating him between 2 and 300 yards and was never put up. He was matched against Mr. Ball's celebrated Horse FLORIZEL by Diomed, to run the first Tuesday in May, 1809, agreeable to the Newmarket Rules, over the Old Course, Norfolk, 4 mile heats, for 100 dollars, which was declined by the friends of Florizel. SIR SOLOMON then challenged Mr. BURW. WILKS's Horse POTOMAC by Diomed, or any other in America, for 500 dollars, or any other amount, agreeable to the Newmarket rules, which may be seen by reference to the Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington and Baltimore papers.

SIR SOLOMON has since beat the famous Horse Wrangler by Diomed a match of four miles for 500 Dollars.

JOHN P. WAGNON.

RACING.

At York August meeting, the first time he started, he won a sweepstake of 200 guineas each (8 subscribers,) beating Mr. Bullock's Toby, Mr. Farrer's Telescope, and Mr. Pierce's Lincolner. He also won the 70 guineas at Encher, beating Sir F. Poole's Monitor, and Mr. Brewster's Put. At York spring meeting, he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Dods-worth's Abba-Thuelle, Col. Ratcliff's Mouse-trap, and Mr. Garforth's Harold. The day following he won 50l. for all ages, beating Col. Ratcliff's Pigeon, Lord A. Hamilton's Brother to Restless, and Sir W. Vavasour's Hope. The York August meeting following, he won the great subscription, (though five years old) for six years old and aged horses, beating Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut, Prince of Wales's Traveller, Mr. Wentworth's Gustavus, Mr. Baker's Cavendish, and the Duke of Norfolk's Dubskelper—This was universally allowed to be one of the finest races ever run, and the only time Walnut was ever beat. Tickle Toby won the 70 guineas at Lincoln, beating Lord Scarborough's Valiant, and Mr. Willis's Liberty. He won the corporation plate at Doncaster, carrying 4lbs. extra, beating Mr. Garforth's Camilla, and Lord Scarborough's Valiant, which were the only times he ran that year. The York spring meeting following, he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Garforth's famous mare Rosalind. The August meeting he walked over for the king's plate, and won the great subscription for six years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Wentworth's Tanglelane, Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut drawn. He won 50 guineas at Kelso, beating Mr. Band's Rattler. The York spring meeting following, he received 50 guineas for a forfeit from Sir W. Maxwell's Scorpion, four miles, at 12 stone each. The August meeting, he again won the great subscription for six years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Wentworth's Ruby, Lord A. Hamilton's Restless, Mr. Hutchinson's Overton, and Mr. Baker's Cavendish. He also won the 100 guineas at Dumfries, beating Gustavus, and 50 guineas at Kelso, beating Mr. Barro's Louisa at one heat. The year following he won the corporation plate at Chester, beating Mr. Lord's Mulespinner and Mr. Wray's Grog, and 50l. at Newton, beating Mr. Lowther's Minimus, allowing him 25lb.—And the 100gs. at Newcastle upon the beating Mr. Band's Lucy, Mr. Peirse's Rosamond and Lord Tyconne's Hermes—He also won the gold cup at Chester, beating Lord Donnegall's Joe Andrews, Mr. Taylor's Helmet, Mr. Tatton's Betsey, and Mr. Rathbode's Tommy—and also received the premiums at several places, no horses entering against him.

PEDIGREE.

Taken from the General Stud Book of England, and also certified by John Hutchinson Esq. who bred him.

TICKLE TOBY by Alfred, one of the best sons of Gold Matchem, who covered the last nine years of his life, at 50 guineas the season; his dam Melia—by King Herod one of Proserpine—a full sister to col. O'Kelly's famous Eclipse by Marske—who covered at 200 guineas each mare the season which may be seen in the Sporting Magazine for 1793 page 212.

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Aloft your buildings raise,
Come unto me to purchase them,
And I will you all praise.

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Suppl'd you all can be,
However great be your demand,
Come friends, come unto me.

I have dug wells, you all do know,
I can good water find,
In spite of patent laws I'll shew
For nought I will be kind.

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NATHL. SIPLE.

Montgomery County, Sec.
Taken up by George Black,
one mile from Mount Sterling, a Dark Bay Filly, about two years old spring, has a small star in her face, both hind feet white, not branded, appraised to \$14.

Joseph Simpson.

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cattle or sugar at their market prices; the money to be paid or produce delivered in Lexington by the 25th day of December next, excepting the article hemp, which will be received any time prior to the 10th of March, 1811. TEN DOLLARS the single leap or TITTRY to insure; the money will be required if the mare is disposed of. The proprietors of the above horse are disposed to stand him at the reduced prices herein specified in consequence of the scarcity of money. He stood the last season in Virginia at thirty dollars to be discharged with twenty dollars, if paid by the twenty-fifth of December. One dollar to the groom in every case. The mares of those who live at a distance will have the benefit of good and extensive pasturage, but no responsibility for accidents of any description, or escapes.

MAGIC is a fine Chesnut Sorrel, fifteen years old last spring; a horse of elegant form and great powers, full fifteen hands and a half high; and from his Pedigree below it will be seen that he is as high a bred horse as ever has been imported; and his Performances on the turf will shew that as a racer he stands high on the calendar of England.

Dr. Banister,

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington K. which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. Allen Charles
Arthar John
Barr Thos. T. & R.
Beach Joseph
Breckenridge Mary
Baker Isaac
Boon Eleanor
Belt Hannah
Bradley Robert
Bradley Denis
Brown Thomas
Broadus Edwin
Beak Harmon
Baley David or
Baley John
Blackwell James
Baldwin Tyler
Bainbridge Abfalom
Brumburger Michael

Chamney doct. T.
Caldwell capt. Geo.
Clark William
Churchill Mary
Cullin Edmund
Cullin James
Cavender Elizabeth
Cunningham Thomas

Dunlap William
Duper Sucky
Davenport Bofwell
Dienstmann Ann Ma.
Deterly Jacob
Downing Mr.

Emberfon Reuben
Elgin Hez. kiah
Eastes Littleton

Fisher William
Fitzgerald

Garrard James
Gray George
Graves Jolia or
John Graves his
brother
Gentry Pleasant

Hofkins James
Hyde George
Herdon Suzanne B.
Haines Simon
Hawkins Walker
Hayes Capt. Saml.
Holderman Abraham
Howe James
Henderson Maria
Hick Simon
Holmes John
Hawkins col. Wyatt

Johnson James Esq.
Jackson Lydia
King John
Koons Nicholas

Lewis David
Lewis Stephen
Lile John
Little James Majr.
Leonard John

Meade James
Martin James
Milton Eljah
Mathews Jacob
McKinney Thomas
Moore Peter
Moore William
Monroe hon. John
M'Dowell maj. John

Nettle Thomas
Owens John
Patterfon Samuel
Prather Aaron
Pierce William
Prifton Walter
Price Mils Jane

Riley Ninian
Rouff William
Ritter Jacob
Robards George
Rice David
Richardson Nancy
Roffell Nelson

Sagefar Jacob
Steel Reuben
Stammonback Mr.
Sayres Stephen
Skinner Cornelius
Sneed John S.
Schooler Joseph
Smart Joseph
Steel Brice
Smith Archimidas
Sumrall Melius
Hart & Co.

Thomas Moles Jr.
Turham Thomas
Trimble James
Taylor Philip

Underwood Reuben

Winn Mims
Wilson John
Wright John
Wilson John H.
Wilmott Polly L.
Williams William
Wilson Samuel
Wright George
Wilson Jonathan
Wyatt M. J. John
Woodard Barnabas

Yeager Nicholas
Young col. Richd.
JOHN JORDAN, Jr. P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Nicholasville if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

James Stonestreet
Archer Dickerson
David Wilson
Joseph Arvill
Francis Underwood
James Craybrooks
James Cird 2
James Chambers 2
Nat. Drake
Elias Griffin
Edward Stephens
Bosworth Benjah 2
Butlock Waller Esq.
Bishop Rev. Robt H.
Blythe Rev. James
Brackenridge Willi-
am Esq.
Bottick John
Bunds Rachael 2
Bibb George M.
Bryant Joe.
Bluff Edmond Esq.
Blift Anthony
Bainbridge Abfalom
Brownlee George

Adams John
Arnold Rice W.
Allen James
Berry Thomas 2
Bean William
Blackwell Elizabeth
Brandenberg David
Broward James
Baker George
Cox James
Duncan John
Deane Edward
Etriel Benjamin
Fournan John
Gerrard James
Gohagen Anthony 2
Gholson Thomas
Gass John
Henry Abner
Howard Louday
Hardman William
Jackson Francis F.
Jinner Rebecca
Kelso Hugh
Kew John
Long James
Lounis Henry
Mcrough Thomas 2
Mullins Jesse
Norris William
O'Kear Jeremiah 2
Power Thomas
Price John
Pearson Sarah S.
Richardson Elizabeth
Rout Daniel
Smith William
Shierwood Moses 2
Taylor John T.
Tomkins John
Vanbus George Kirk
Wilson John
Young James

Adams John
Adams James
Abel Eliza
Brigs Agothe
Boggs James
Byrne Thomas
Barrow Nathan
Bowlward Thomas
Berkley Samuel
Daniels Margaret
Dollary Owen
Fielding Thomas
Green John
Gallup Enoch
Gibson James
Harden Patsey
Harry Charles
Jones William
Jriner Joseph
Kendley Williams
Kyle James
Lewis Stephen
Martin John Majr.
Mosely Perten
Patten George
Pearson Rebecca
Rawlings John
Right John
Swengly John
Tuttle John

E. CALLOWAY, P. M.

MRS. LUCAS
HAS REMOVED HER
MILINERY STORE
TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Tho-
mas I. Garrett, two doors below the Re-
porter printing office, and has just received from
Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of the
most FASHIONABLE MILINERY
Lexington, April 17 1810

WHEREAS Francis W. Lea gave his obli-
gation to R. Patton, bearing date the 1st Feb.
1806 to convey by deed in fee simple, 25 acres of
Land in Woodford county, adjoining the
lands of Warren Langham and Gilman, on the
waters of Clear creek; and doth now refuse
to comply therewith. This is to forewarn all
persons from purchasing said land of said Lea,
as I hold said bond or obligation by assign-
ment, and purpose compelling said Lea to make the
title.

Thos. Duwall.

March 27, 1810.

FOUND
ON SUNDAY morning on the plank road,
about three miles from Lexington,
an OLD SADDLE, with a blue saddle cloth,
the tree broken and no stirrup leathers—the
owner may get it by applying to
JAMES HENDERSON.

LOST
ON Saturday evening near where the above
was found, a MAN'S SADDLE nearly new,
silver head and cantle, the initials L H on the
head, silver plated stirrup irons, and silver slips
to the stirrup leathers, and also a common S
bent bitt curb BRIDLE—a generous reward
will be given for them or either by
JAMES HENDERSON,
Living on the Leeswood road 3 miles
from Lexington.

JOHNSON & WARNER
Have just received, and for Sale at their Store,
corner of Mill and Main Streets, Lexington,
A large quantity of the best
PRINTING INK,
And an additional assortment of—
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Ferguson's Lectures
Adams' Astronomy
Webster's Philosophy
The Musical Primer, or the First Part of the
Art of Singing—by Andrew Law.
A large quantity of Bonnet Boards,
Folio and quarto post PAPER of the best
quality,
Black Sand, &c. &c.

March 20, 1810.

FOR SALE,
TWO Tracts of Land lying in Campbell
county, one a half mile, the other a mile from
the Ohio river; about thirty acres cleared on
each tract, with good log cabins, out-houses,
springs of water which never fail; the whole
land of the first quality—title in fee simple will
be made. Whiskey, flour, country linen, horses,
or negroes taken in payment.

For further information, apply to William
Perry, living in Columbia, one mile from the
land.

March 13, 1810.

Taken up by Kitty Biers, living
in Jessamine county, five miles from Nicholas-
ville, a Chestnut Sorrel Stud Colt two years old
past, no brands perceivable, fourteen hands
high, appraised to \$125 before me.

Peter Higbee.

December 12, 1809.

A PROPOSAL

BY ZADOK CRAMER, BOOKSELLER,
PITTSBURG, (Penn.)

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
NOTES OF A TOUR

TO THE
WESTERN COUNTRY,
THROUGH
THE STATES OF OHIO & KENTUCKY,
A VOYAGE

DOWN THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND
A TRIP THROUGH THE
MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, AND PART OF
WEST FLORIDA.

Commenced in the winter of 1807, and
concluded in 1809.

BY F. CUMING.

SKETCHING the state of the vast tract of
country through which he travelled, a
distance of between three and four thousand
miles. Early history—progress in settlement—
population—manners—customs—natural & ar-
tificial curiosities—rivers—creeks—towns—
villages—manufactures—religion—politics—
Indian wars and massacres—peculiarities of
backwoodsmen and hunters—Indian mounds or
ancient burying places—fortifications on the O-
hio—Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians on the
Mississippi—their manners and customs—set-
tlements on the Mississippi river—soil, products,
climate and diseases, &c. of these regions.

PROPOSALS for this work were issued some
time ago, but its publication was necessarily
delayed in consequence of the author extending
his route, further than he at first intended, down
the Mississippi river, through the Mississippi
territory and part of West Florida. The Tour
is now completed, and the manuscript in the
hands of the publisher, and will be put to press
immediately, and issued with as little delay as
possible.

There were a number of subscribers to the
first proposals, and more are now respectfully
solicited—those especially fond of encouraging
literature and science—of learning the state of
their own country, geographically and physi-
cally—of reading more than he is, with all his bur-
den on his back—of storing their minds with
useful information, rational and beneficial
amusement—Such will subscribe and read
with considerable degree of pleasure—for our
author takes us as we are, with all our foibles
and faults—our vices and virtues—perfections
and imperfections.

CONDITIONS.
This work shall be printed in one volume
duodecimo size, of between 300 and 400 pages,
with a new type and on a fine paper.

The price to subscribers shall not exceed
one dollar twenty five cents, neatly bound and let-
tered, and those who subscribe for nine copies,
shall have one gratis, provided the money be
paid on delivery of the books, which in all cases
will be required—A further discount of five
per cent, will be made to merchants who buy
to sell again.

Subscription papers to be returned in the
course of three months—at which time it is ex-
pected the book will be ready for delivery.

U. M. R. L. M. F. C. O. R. Y.

THE subscriber having pur-
chased the whole of Mr. Usher's
stock, wishes to inform the public
that he has removed the above
business exclusively in the house
lately occupied by Mr. Daniel
White, second door below the
Branch Bank. He has now on
hand an Assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols,
manufacture in the neatest manner, and out of
the best materials.
Umbrellas repaired as above, at the shortest
notice.

Richard Marsh, jun.
March 13, 1810.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry
Clay, for a term of years, a valuable stand for
a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly
known by the name of the Bell's Hall, where
he has opened a Hotel under the above title—
The situation of this property, on the public
square, directly opposite the North East front
of the court house, and in the centre of business,
gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has
been incurred in repairs and improvements, and
in point of space, convenience and comfort the
apartments of the house are surpassed by none.
A new stable has been erected on the back part
of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is
the best in the state, which will be under the im-
mediate superintendence of Mr. William T.
Benton. He has provided himself with good
servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors,
and in short with every necessary calculated to
accommodate and render agreeable the time of
those who may favor him with their custom;
and he trusts that from the attention which he
means personally to give to every department of
his business, he will be found to merit that patron-
age which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cutberts Banks
Lexington, Jan 1st, 1809.



STILLS FOR SALE.

ATTN THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTU-
RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHO has by the late arrivals received a
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-
cumstance he can with full confidence assure
his friends and the public, that any work done
by him will be executed in a superior manner,
to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:
N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel &
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or
they will after this notice, (if not attended to)
be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

Taken up by Timothy Marker,
living in Scott county, on south Elkhorn, one
BAY MARE, about eight years old, fifteen
hands high, the near hind foot white, a dim star
in her forehead, a natural pacer, appraised to
\$5 dollars.

Lewis Nuckols, Jr. P. S. C.
January 12th, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS,

HAS received in addition to his former stock
of Merchandise, and is now opening a large as-
sortment of

DRY GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approaching season
Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gun-
powder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon
Hyson and Congou—with an assortment of Glass
Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on
the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually
low for cash. Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW

By WHOLESALE or RETAIL.
Lexington, December 26, 1809.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully in-
forms the public, that he has commenced the
FANCY CHAIR making business, in the
house lately occupied by Mr. Wilson Huston,
on Main street, three doors below the Cross
street, where he will carry on the above busi-
ness with neatness and taste;—he flatters him-
self that from the long experience that he has
had both in London and New York, that his work
will please those whom he calls on him. He has
on hand and makes Black and Gold—White &
do.—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Coque-
lico and do.—Bamboo &c. Likewise Settees to
match any of the above descriptions, all of which
will be made in the neatest fashions and highly
varnished which can be packed to send to any
part of the state, without injuring. He likewise
makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be
thankfully received and attended to with punctu-
ality and dispatch, and his prices made rea-
sonable.

May 8th, 1809.
N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all
kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding ex-
ecuted with neatness.

IRON STORE.

NEARLY OPPOSITE CROMWELL'S WARE-
HOUSE, PITTSBURG.

A LARGE supply of Cast iron bars, rolled and
sheet iron always on hand—Also cut and
hammered nails, manufactured of the same
Iron, for sale by
GEORGE ANSHUTZ, jun.
February 8th, 1810.

Orders from western merchants will be
strictly attended to.

Harrison Circuit Court, Feb. Term, 1810.
THOMAS VANHOOK, Compt.
against
ENCALOW ADAMS & others debtors to Chancery.

This day came the complainant by his coun-
sel, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendant Encalow Adams is not an in-
habitant of this commonwealth, and he having
failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably
to law and the rules of this court; on motion of
the complainant, it is ordered that the said
defendant do appear here on the third day of
our next June term, and answer the complain-
ant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken
against him for confessed, and that a copy of this
order be inserted in some public newspaper in
this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy attested.

ANDREW MOORE, d. c. h. c. c.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Lime-
stone street, lately occupied by Mr. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his
old stand, where every exertion shall be used
to accommodate those who please to call on
him.
January 20, 1809

The Noted Running Horse
YOUNG WHIP.

WILL stand the ensuing season, in my stable,
eight miles from Lexington & three
from Georgetown, in Scott county, and will be
let to mares at twenty dollars the season, and will
be discharged with sixteen, provided the
money is paid by the expiration of the season,
which will commence the 20th instant and end
the 10th of July next; thirty dollars to insure
a mare in foal, the money to be considered on
demand, as soon as it is ascertained she is in
foal or disposed of; or at ten dollars the leap, to
be paid when the mare is covered.

Good pasturage, with never failing water,
under good fences, gratis; and at the request
of the owners, mares shall be grain fed and
plentifully salted at four shillings and six pence
per week. I will not be liable for accidents or
escapes.

YOUNG WHIP is a beautiful bay, five years
old the 8th day of August next, fifteen hands
and a half high, possessing great strength and
activity, and it is generally thought by all those
who have seen him, his equal for beauty and
symmetry has seldom, if ever, been seen in A-
merica.

PEDIGREE.
The dam of YOUNG WHIP, Speckleback, by
Celar, was out of Avered Maud's famous mare
Brandon, and got by the noted imported horse
Janus, whose character as a horse of great
speed was admitted by all who knew him.
YOUNG WHIP was got by the imported and
celebrated turf horse Whip, by Saltram,
and Sakram by Eclipse, who covered at two
hundred guineas the season.

Let it now suffice to say, that YOUNG WHIP
has descended from a long line of nobility,
which may be seen at his stand, by a perusal of
the English Racing Calendars, and the pedi-
grees of his ancestors, which was, and is yet,
supposed to be of the best running stock in
England, whose pedigrees have been thought
too lengthy to be here inserted.

PERFORMANCE.
YOUNG WHIP, running against the best
horses in Kentucky, has won seven races out
of eight: one sweepstakes, two matches, and
four Jockey Club purses, without losing a single
heat.

ABRAHAM BUFORD,
WILLIAM B. COOK,
March 12, 1810.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the
first day of this month, a negro man named
DAVID, of a dark complexion, five feet eight
or nine inches high, a little marked with the small
pox, about twenty seven or eight years of age; he
took away with him a grey mare; whoever takes
up said negro, and will bring him to me, shall be
entitled to the above reward.

GEO. TEGARDEN.
Lexington, 15th Jan. 1810.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

RICHARD LEE & SON,

WHICH have been in high estimation
and general use throughout the U.
States, for upwards of ten years. And, it
is no inconsiderable evidence of their utility,
that during the above period, numer-
ous imitations of every article (the pro-
ductions of ignorance and inexperience,
urged by envy and penury) have been in-
troduced on the public, feen for a day and
then perished! Others now succeed them,
which in like manner are fast descending
to the tomb of the Capulets; while our
remedies become more generally used,
and acquire a daily accession of deserved
celebrity.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever
offered to the public, being innocent and
mild, certain and efficacious in its opera-
tions. Should no worms exist in the body,
it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the
stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or
offensive, and thereby prevent the pro-
duction of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs
asthma, and particularly the whooping
cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,
So well known for the cure of rheuma-
tisms, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequal-
led in the cure of nervous disorders, con-
fusions, lowness of spirits, inward weak-
ness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious
and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the
Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy
at one application.

Infalible Ague & Fever Drops.
For the cure of agues remittent and in-
termittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ring worms,
tetter, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of
the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth
and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general
use, they are frequently purchased by not
only Druggists, but by country store keep-
ers, and to again; in order that the purcha-
sers may be confident they have the original
genuine Medicines; where'er they
purchase they have but to observe that
every article of medicine has on the out-
ward wrapper, the signature of the propri-
etors.

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee & Son

SOLD BY

SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.

LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who pur-
chase to sell again by directing a line post-
paid to Michael Lee & Co, Baltimore.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS

MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately
occupied by Messrs. Fishel & Gallatin, near-
ly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a man-
ner as makes it the interest of the public to give
him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers
can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-laces, &c. &c.
N. B. A list of respectable connections, want-
ed as an apprenticeship.

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS

TOBACCO

AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS

WHISKEY.

For which the highest going price will be given.

Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county,
containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado
and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality
—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold
low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,
with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and sin-
gle, with pickers and templates, Grooving Plains
with and without arms, different sizes, com-
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double
ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains
of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Markett House Lexington, K.

NEGROES WANTED.

I wish to Hire thirty Negro Fel-
lows to work at the Little Sandy Salt Works,
for which a generous price will be given.

ALFRED W. GRAYSON.
December 23d, 1809.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOUR GOOD NEGRO WAGGONERS.

APPLY TO
A. W. Grayson.
February 25th, 1810.